

killing of the romanovs

Understanding the Killing of the Romanovs: A Historic Tragedy

killing of the romanovs marks one of the most dramatic and tragic events in early 20th-century history. This brutal act symbolized the end of the Romanov dynasty, which had ruled Russia for over three centuries. The mass execution of Tsar Nicholas II, his family, and their loyal servants in 1918 not only halted the imperial lineage but also signaled a radical shift in Russia's political landscape. Exploring this event provides insight into the tumultuous period of the Russian Revolution, the fall of the Russian Empire, and the subsequent rise of Soviet power.

The Context Leading to the Romanov Massacre

The Fall of the Russian Empire

The early 20th century was a period of upheaval for Russia. Widespread social unrest, economic instability, and military failures during World War I created an environment ripe for revolution. The Russian populace grew increasingly disillusioned with the autocratic rule of the Romanovs, particularly Tsar Nicholas II.

The Russian Revolution of 1917

In February 1917, protests and strikes culminated in the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, ending over 300 years of Romanov rule. The abdication led to the establishment of a provisional government, which faced mounting challenges, including the Bolsheviks' rise to power.

The Rise of the Bolsheviks

The October Revolution of 1917, led by Vladimir Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, overthrew the provisional government. The Bolsheviks aimed to establish a communist state, and the former imperial family became symbolic opponents of their ideology.

The Fate of the Romanov Family

Initial House Arrest

Following Nicholas II's abdication, the royal family was placed under house arrest in various locations, including the Alexander Palace and later in Tobolsk. Their confinement was meant to prevent them from becoming rallying points for counter-revolutionaries.

Transfer to Yekaterinburg

In 1918, the Bolsheviks moved the Romanovs to Yekaterinburg, a strategic location deep within Soviet territory. They were kept under increasingly strict security, with plans for their safe custody but also with fears of rescue or rescue attempts.

The Decision to Execute

By July 1918, the Bolsheviks feared the monarchy could rally support or be rescued by anti-Bolshevik forces. Lenin and his advisors decided that the Romanov family posed a threat to their new regime and ordered their execution.

The Killing of the Romanovs

The Event on July 17, 1918

On the night of July 17, 1918, the entire Romanov family, along with their servants, was executed in the basement of the Ipatiev House in Yekaterinburg. The execution was carried out by a small group of Bolshevik agents, led by Yakov Yurovsky.

The Method of Execution

The execution involved multiple rounds of gunfire aimed at the family members. The Tsar, his wife Alexandra, their children (Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia), and a few loyal servants were all killed in a brutal and hurried manner. The bodies were then disposed of in a clandestine manner to conceal the event.

The Aftermath of the Executions

Initially, the Bolsheviks attempted to destroy all evidence of the massacre. The bodies were dismembered and transported to different locations, including a nearby forest, where they were ultimately buried in unmarked graves.

The Discovery and Controversies

The Burial Sites

The bur

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main reasons behind the killing of the Romanov family?

The Romanovs were executed by the Bolsheviks in 1918 to prevent them from becoming rallying symbols for anti-Communist forces and to eliminate any potential claims to the throne that could threaten the revolutionary government.

Who ordered the execution of the Romanovs?

The execution was ordered by the Ural Regional Soviet and carried out under the authority of the local Bolshevik authorities, with the direct orders believed to come from the Soviet leadership, including Yakov Yurovsky, who led the execution team.

Where were the Romanovs killed, and what happened to their bodies?

The Romanovs were killed in the Ipatiev House in Yekaterinburg, Russia. Their bodies were initially disposed of in the nearby Iset River, later recovered and reburied in different locations, with the remains of some members discovered and identified through DNA analysis decades later.

How did the killing of the Romanovs impact Russian history?

The execution marked the definitive end of the Romanov dynasty and the Tsarist rule, symbolizing the rise of Bolshevik power and leading to the establishment of the Soviet Union, which profoundly shaped 20th-century history.

Are there conspiracy theories surrounding the killing of the Romanovs?

Yes, some conspiracy theories suggest that the entire family may have survived or that their deaths were staged. However, extensive investigations and DNA testing have confirmed the identities of the remains, supporting the historical account of their execution.

What role did the Romanov's execution play in the wider Russian Civil War?

Their execution was a significant event that solidified the Bolsheviks' grip on power and was used as propaganda to justify the revolutionary violence, influencing the brutal nature of the Russian Civil War.

How have historians and researchers uncovered details about the killing of the Romanovs?

Historians have relied on eyewitness accounts, Soviet archives, forensic analysis, and DNA testing of recovered remains to piece together the events surrounding the Romanovs' death and verify their identities.

Additional Resources

Killing of the Romanovs: A Comprehensive Examination of the Fall of Russia's Imperial Family

The tragic demise of the Romanov family remains one of the most poignant and debated events in Russian history. The execution of Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, and their children in July 1918 marked the end of over three centuries of Romanov rule and signified a brutal transition from monarchy to Bolshevik governance. This event not only symbolized the collapse of the Russian Empire but also ignited numerous conspiracy theories, historical debates, and cultural reflections. In this detailed review, we will explore the background, the execution itself, the aftermath, and ongoing controversies surrounding the killing of the Romanovs.

Historical Context Leading to the Romanov Killings

The Fall of the Russian Monarchy

- Political Turmoil: The early 20th century was a period of unprecedented upheaval in Russia, driven by military defeats in World War I, widespread economic hardship, and dissatisfaction with Tsar Nicholas II's leadership.
- February Revolution (1917): The unrest culminated in the abdication of Nicholas II in March 1917 (Julian calendar), ending over 300 years of Romanov rule. A provisional government took power, but instability persisted.
- Rise of the Bolsheviks: The October Revolution (November 1917) led by Vladimir Lenin resulted in Bolshevik control, establishing a communist government committed to dismantling the old imperial order.

The Romanovs in Exile

- Initial Movements: After abdication, the imperial family was placed under house arrest in Tobolsk, Siberia, then moved to Yekaterinburg as the civil war intensified.
- Concerns for Safety: The Bolsheviks viewed the Romanovs as potential rallying points for anti-revolutionary forces. Their presence was considered a threat to Bolshevik authority, prompting plans for their removal.

The Execution of the Romanov Family

Historical Accounts of the Event

- Date and Location: The Romanovs were executed on the night of July 16-17, 1918, in the cellar of the Ipatiev House in Yekaterinburg.
- Command and Planning: The execution was ordered by the Ural Regional Soviet, with the direct involvement of local Bolshevik security officials and the Cheka (secret police). Key figures included Yakov Yurovsky, who led the execution squad.
- The Method:
- The family was told they were being moved for their safety but were instead led into the

Killing Of The Romanovs

killing of the romanovs: The Romanovs' Murder Case T. G. Bolen, 2018-06-28 Every fairy tale contains the story of a prince, and once the prince meets his princess, they often live happily

ever after. But for Nicholas II, tsar of all the Russias, and his wife, Princess Alexandra of Hesse, the ending would be different. At age fifty, brutally murdered by his subjects, Nicholas's body was mutilated and thrown into an unmarked mass grave with eight other people in a swampy bog in the middle of a remote forest. The Romanovs Murder Case takes a detailed look at the infamous mass murder of this Russian imperial family, stripped of its claim to the throne before being executed in 1918 following the February Revolution. Author T. G. Bolen investigates the evidence from the site of the murders, the Ipatiev House, ultimately refuting investigator Nicholas Sokolov's report that locates the murders in the home's basement. Bolen also provides, for the first time, details of the United States intelligence officer, Homer Slaughter, who was in the Ipatiev House within twenty-four hours of the murders. This study shows that the Romanov murders may very well have occurred in different rooms in the house, and that there was no eleven-person massacre. And although this story will never end happily ever after, revealing new evidence to refute the prevailing story will shed new light on the truth.

killing of the romanovs: The Murder of the Romanovs Andrew Cook, 2010-02-15 Based on exclusive access to newly discovered Russian documents, the last word on the fate of the Romanov family.

killing of the romanovs: Hidden Account of the Romanovs John Browne, 2013 Preparing for President Putin's State Visit in 2003, the Bank of England is ordered to return any remaining Czarist money to Russia. The Bank's trustee of the former Empress Alexandra's secret trust account resists. To support his case, the trustee investigates the revealing career of a Grenadier Guards officer. The evidence trail follows the Grenadier through the trenches of World War I, including active service events involving The Prince of Wales, Winston Churchill and the Royal Flying Corps. The backdrop is Imperial Russia and the extraordinary lives of Emperor Nicholas and his family. While history recorded three women surviving the initial shootings of the Imperial family, only to be killed later when they cried out, rumours erupted of a female Romanov escapee. Stalin determined to liquidate her. In 1918, the Grenadier officer is posted to Russia to locate and aid the escape of Romanovs. Attached to a Cossack regiment, a peasant girl rescues him from Red soldiers. Against a background of international intrigue and Imperial elegance the story winds through two of history's greatest mysteries, the murders of the Imperial family and Rasputin. King George V's hitherto misunderstood delay in rescuing his cousin Emperor Nicholas is explained. Questions challenging conventional history run through the story, including amazing evidence, suggesting the British MI6 organization of Rasputin's assassination and Trotsky's raising of Bolshevik seed capital in New York.

killing of the romanovs: The Last Days of the Romanovs Helen Rappaport, 2009-02-03 Rappaport, an expert in the field of Russian history, brings you the riveting day-by-day account of the last fourteen days of the Russian Imperial family, in this first of two books about the Romanovs. Her second book *The Romanov Sisters*, offering a never-before-seen glimpse at the lives of the Tsar's beautiful daughters and a celebration of their unique stories, will be published in 2014. The brutal murder of the Russian Imperial family on the night of July 16-17, 1918 has long been a defining moment in world history. *The Last Days of the Romanovs* reveals in exceptional detail how the conspiracy to kill them unfolded. In the vivid style of a TV documentary, Helen Rappaport reveals both the atmosphere inside the family's claustrophobic prison and the political maneuverings of those who wished to save—or destroy—them. With the watching world and European monarchies proving incapable of saving the Romanovs, the narrative brings this tragic story to life in a compellingly new and dramatic way, culminating in a bloody night of horror in a cramped basement room.

killing of the romanovs: The Fate of the Romanovs Greg King, Penny Wilson, 2008-04-21 Abundant, newly discovered sources shatter long-held beliefs The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 revealed, among many other things, a hidden wealth of archival documents relating to the imprisonment and eventual murder of Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, and their children. Emanating from sources both within and close to the Imperial Family as well as from their captors and executioners, these often-controversial materials have enabled a new and comprehensive

examination of one the pivotal events of the twentieth century and the many controversies that surround it. Based on a careful analysis of more than 500 of these previously unpublished documents, along with numerous newly discovered photos, *The Fate of the Romanovs* makes compelling revisions to many long-held beliefs about the Romanovs' final months and moments. This powerful account includes: * Surprising evidence that Anastasia may, indeed, have survived * Diary entries made by Nicholas and Alexandra during their captivity * Revelations of how the Romanovs were betrayed by trusted servants * A reconstruction of daily life among the prisoners at Ipatiev House * Strong evidence that the Romanovs were not brutalized by their captors * Statements from admitted participants in the murders

killing of the romanovs: *The Last Days of the Romanovs* George Gustav Telberg, Robert Wilton, 2013-03-01 The end of a dynasty It is likely that few of those who contributed to the outbreak of the First World War would have imagined its consequences or predicted which nations would prevail, which would fall in defeat and which would all but cease to exist. Very few would have foreseen the fall of so many of the royal houses of Europe and yet this came to pass; most prominent among them were the Romanovs of Russia. It was almost inconceivable that the Tsar, who ruled over a vast territory and many millions of subjects, would be murdered (or executed, according to one's sensibility) with all of his immediate family such a short time from when the power and influence of the Romanovs had seemed immutable. But this was an age of global warfare on an industrial scale, and of revolution and political change that would affect the nature of war and peace for a century to come. This highly regarded book considers in detail the downfall of the Russian Imperial family, and the authors have drawn upon eyewitness testimony of those who were close to these historic events. The narrative follows the Romanovs to their deaths, ordered by Lenin, in a Yekaterinburg cellar, so preventing the Tsar becoming a figure for the White Russians to rally around. An essential and recommended work for any student of the fall of monarchy, Russian involvement in the Great War and the rise of Bolshevism. Leonaur editions are newly typeset and are not facsimiles; each title is available in softcover and hardback with dustjacket; our hardbacks are cloth bound and feature gold foil lettering on their spines and fabric head and tail bands.

killing of the romanovs: *The Many Deaths of Tsar Nicholas II* Wendy Slater, 2007-06-26 How did Nicholas II, Russia's last Tsar, meet his death? Shot point blank in a bungled execution by radical Bolsheviks in the Urals, Nicholas and his family disappeared from history in the Soviet era. But in the 1970s, a local geologist and a crime fiction writer discovered the location of their clandestine mass grave, and secretly removed three skulls, before reburying them, afraid of the consequences of their find. Yet the history of Nicholas' execution and the discovery of his remains are not the only stories connected with the death of the last Tsar. This book recounts the horrific details of his death and the thrilling discovery of the bones, and also investigates the alternative narratives that have grown up around these events. Stories include the contention that the Tsar's killing was a Jewish plot, in which Nicholas' severed head was taken to Moscow as proof of his death; tales of would-be survivors of the execution, self-confessed children of the Tsar claiming their true identity; and accounts of miracles performed by Nicholas, who was made a saint by the Russian church in 2000. Not least among these alternative narratives is the romanticization of the Romanovs, epitomized by the numerous photographs of the family released from the Russian archives.

killing of the romanovs: *The Last Days of the Romanovs* Robert Wilton, 1920 A compilation and translation of the evidence obtained in an investigation by the Kolchak government of the murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family, supplemented by the personal narrative of Robert Wilton. cf. Publishers's note.

killing of the romanovs: *The Last Days of the Romanovs from 15th March, 1917* Robert Wilton, 1920

killing of the romanovs: *The Last Days of the Romanovs* George Gustav Telberg, 2011-01-01 Our stay in Tobolsk was altogether very agreeable. I did not see anything very objectionable in the conditions of our life. Certainly there were some disadvantages as compared to what it had previously been; there were lots of trifles that created friction, but one could get used to them. We

all used to work very hard. The empress was teaching theology to the children (all the children took lessons except Olga Nicholaevna who had completed her course of studies in 1914). She also taught a little German to Tatiana Nicholaevna. The emperor personally gave lessons in history to the czarevitch. Klavdia Michaelovna Bitner was giving instruction in mathematics and the Russian language to the Grand Duchesses Maria, Anastasia and the czarevitch. Hendrikova gave lessons in history to Tatiana Nicholaevna. I was instructor in English. The lessons started at nine a. m. and continued up to eleven o'clock. From eleven till twelve o'clock the children were free to take a walk. Studies were resumed at twelve and continued for an hour. At one p. m. lunch was served, and after that coffee was drunk. According to the doctor's advice the czarevitch had to rest a little on the sofa after lunch. During his rest Gilliard or myself used to read to him aloud. After that Nagorny dressed the czarevitch and we went out for a walk till about four or five o'clock. After we returned the emperor gave a lesson in history to the czarevitch. After the lesson the czarevitch liked very much to play a game called: "The slower you ride the farther you go." We divided into two parties: The czarevitch, Gilliard or myself were one party; Dolgoruky and Schneider the other. The czarevitch used to be extremely fond of that game. Schneider also used to put her heart into the game and fussed a little with Dolgoruky over it. This was quite funny. We played the game nearly every day and Schneider always used to say that she would never play the game again. From six to seven p. m. the czarevitch took lessons with me or with Gilliard. From seven to eight p. m. he prepared his lessons for the next day. Dinner was served at eight p. m. After dinner the family assembled upstairs. Sometimes we played cards. I played double patience with Schneider. Tatischeff, Olga Nicholaevna, Botkin, Schneider, Gilliard and Dolgoruky played bridge. The children and the emperor occasionally played biquette. At times the emperor read aloud. Sometimes the Grand Duchesses Olga, Maria, and Anastasia would go up to Demidova's room where Toutelberg, Ersberg and Tegleva had their meals. Occasionally Gilliard, Dolgoruky, the czarevitch or myself used to accompany them. We stayed some time in this room and had plenty of jokes and laughter. The emperor got up early. At nine a. m. he always had tea in his workroom and read till eleven a. m. He then had a walk in the garden and during the walk always took some physical exercise. In Tobolsk he frequently used to saw logs. With some assistance the emperor built up a platform on the roof of the orangery. A staircase which was constructed by our combined efforts led to the platform. The emperor liked very much to sit on this platform when the weather was stormy. Up till noon the emperor took his exercises, after which he always used to go to his daughters' room where sandwiches were served. Later he retired to his quarters and worked till lunch time. After lunch the emperor took a walk or worked in the garden till dusk. At five p. m. the family had tea, after which the emperor used to read till supper time.

killing of the romanovs: The Romanovs Simon Sebag Montefiore, 2016-05-03 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • From the national bestselling author of *Stalin: An epic history on the grandest scale* (Financial Times) about the most successful dynasty of modern times, a family who created the world's greatest empire—and then lost it all. An essential addition to the library of anyone interested in Russian history." —The New York Times Book Review The Romanovs ruled a sixth of the world's surface for three centuries. How did one family turn a war-ruined principality into the world's greatest empire? And how did they lose it all? This is the intimate story of twenty tsars and tsarinas, some touched by genius, some by madness, but all inspired by holy autocracy and imperial ambition. Simon Sebag Montefiore's gripping chronicle reveals their secret world of unlimited power and ruthless empire-building, overshadowed by palace conspiracy, family rivalries, sexual decadence, and wild extravagance. Drawing on new archival research, Montefiore delivers an enthralling epic of triumph and tragedy, love and murder, that is both a universal study of power and a portrait of empire that helps define Russia today.

killing of the romanovs: The Race to Save the Romanovs Helen Rappaport, 2018-06-26 In this international bestseller investigating the murder of the Russian Imperial Family, Helen Rappaport embarks on a quest to uncover the various plots and plans to save them, why they failed, and who was responsible. The murder of the Romanov family in July 1918 horrified the world, and its

aftershocks still reverberate today. In Putin's autocratic Russia, the Revolution itself is considered a crime, and its anniversary was largely ignored. In stark contrast, the centenary of the massacre of the Imperial Family was commemorated in 2018 by a huge ceremony attended by the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church. While the murders themselves have received major attention, what has never been investigated in detail are the various plots and plans behind the scenes to save the family—on the part of their royal relatives, other governments, and Russian monarchists loyal to the Tsar. Rappaport refutes the claim that the fault lies entirely with King George V, as has been the traditional view for the last century. The responsibility for failing the Romanovs must be equally shared. The question of asylum for the Tsar and his family was an extremely complicated issue that presented enormous political, logistical and geographical challenges at a time when Europe was still at war. Like a modern day detective, Helen Rappaport draws on new and never-before-seen sources from archives in the US, Russia, Spain and the UK, creating a powerful account of near misses and close calls with a heartbreaking conclusion. With its up-to-the-minute research, *The Race to Save the Romanovs* is sure to replace outdated classics as the final word on the fate of the Romanovs.

killing of the romanovs: *In Search of the Romanovs* Peter Sarandinaki, 2024-07 A thrilling, true-life detective story about the search for the missing members of the Romanov royal family, murdered by Bolsheviks in 1918, and one family's involvement in the hundred-year-old forensic investigation into their deaths, clandestine burials, and the recovery and authentication of the remains.

killing of the romanovs: *The Fall of the Dynasties* Edmond Taylor, 1963

killing of the romanovs: *The Romanovs: The Final Chapter* Robert K. Massie, 1996-10-01 A "masterful" (The Washington Post Book World) account of the quest to solve one of the great mysteries in Russian history—from the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Peter the Great*, *Nicholas and Alexandra*, and *Catherine the Great* "Riveting . . . unfolds like a detective story."—Los Angeles Times Book Review In July 1991, nine skeletons were exhumed from a shallow mass grave near Ekaterinburg, Siberia, a few miles from the infamous cellar room where the last tsar and his family had been murdered seventy-three years before. But were these the bones of the Romanovs? And if these were their remains, where were the bones of the two younger Romanovs supposedly murdered with the rest of the family? Was Anna Anderson, celebrated for more than sixty years in newspapers, books, and film, really Grand Duchess Anastasia? *The Romanovs* provides the answers, describing in suspenseful detail the dramatic efforts to discover the truth. Pulitzer Prize winner Robert K. Massie presents a colorful panorama of contemporary characters, illuminating the major scientific dispute between Russian experts and a team of Americans, whose findings, along with those of DNA scientists from Russia, America, and Great Britain, all contributed to solving one of the great mysteries of the twentieth century.

killing of the romanovs: *After the Romanovs* Helen Rappaport, 2022-03-08 From Helen Rappaport, the New York Times bestselling author of *The Romanov Sisters* comes *After the Romanovs*, the story of the Russian aristocrats, artists, and intellectuals who sought freedom and refuge in the City of Light. Paris has always been a city of cultural excellence, fine wine and food, and the latest fashions. But it has also been a place of refuge for those fleeing persecution, never more so than before and after the Russian Revolution and the fall of the Romanov dynasty. For years, Russian aristocrats had enjoyed all that Belle Époque Paris had to offer, spending lavishly when they visited. It was a place of artistic experimentation, such as Diaghilev's *Ballets Russes*. But the brutality of the Bolshevik takeover forced Russians of all types to flee their homeland, sometimes leaving with only the clothes on their backs. Arriving in Paris, former princes could be seen driving taxicabs, while their wives who could sew worked for the fashion houses, their unique Russian style serving as inspiration for designers like Coco Chanel. Talented intellectuals, artists, poets, philosophers, and writers struggled in exile, eking out a living at menial jobs. Some, like Bunin, Chagall and Stravinsky, encountered great success in the same Paris that welcomed Americans like Fitzgerald and Hemingway. Political activists sought to overthrow the Bolshevik regime from afar, while double agents from both sides plotted espionage and assassination. Others became trapped in

a cycle of poverty and their all-consuming homesickness for Russia, the homeland they had been forced to abandon. This is their story.

killing of the romanovs: *The Russian Odyssey* Roy Dews, 2016-01-21 Russia and the Trans-Siberian Railroad had been a great interest of author Roy Dews for many years. He then learned his brother-in-law, Andy Anderson, shared the same interest. An adventure was born. In *The Russian Odyssey*, Dews recounts the details of the fifty-two day journey he and Anderson experienced beginning June 7 of 1993. In this travelogue, Dews narrates the ins and outs of trip that originated in Atlanta, Georgia, and took the pair to Warsaw, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland and culminated in a 5,810-mile trip on the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Moscow to Vladivostok. Written in a diary format, Dews shares the highs and lows and the challenges and successes as the pair traversed through Europe and Russia. With photos included, *The Russian Odyssey* not only offers a recap of Dews experiences, but it provides insight into the history, culture, people, and sights and sounds of a travel abroad.

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killing of the romanovs: *The Secret History of Soviet Russia's Police State* Martyn Whittock, 2020-07-23 '[R]eadable and thoughtful . . . does an excellent job of exploring how the murderous political police in all its incarnations defined the Soviet Union, and left a poisonous legacy still with us today' Professor Mark Galeotti, author of *The Vory* and *A Short History of Russia Repression*, control, manipulation and elimination of enemies assisted in the establishment of the Soviet state, and helped maintain it in power, but could not, in the end, prevent its collapse. Citizens of the West have, for the most part, been told a very simplified story of the repressive 'totalitarian' state that was the USSR. In fact, it was sustained by more than just policing and force. No amount of revisionist history can erase the reality of millions controlled, imprisoned and killed, but there was much more to the USSR's one-party state than this. Whittock tells a more complex story of the combination of cruelty, co-operation and compromise required to build and run a one-party state. Much of this is the story of the role played by the secret police in creating and sustaining such a form of government, but it is much more than simply a 'history of the secret police'. This is because the 'police state' which emerged (in which dissent, both real and imaginary, was undoubtedly policed, threatened and ruthlessly eliminated) was more than just the product of the arrests, interrogations, executions and imprisonments carried out by the secret police. The USSR was also made possible by a battle for hearts and minds which led millions of people to feel that they really had benefited from the system and had a stake in the new society.

killing of the romanovs: *1919: The Romanov Rising* Tom Kratman, Kacey Ezell, Justin Watson, 2024-12-03 The campaign to defeat the Bolsheviks and rescue Russia from a dark and terrible path continues, in a new alternate history series from master of military SF Tom Kratman. IS RUSSIA DOOMED? No imperial family stuck in a little out of the way town, with no road, rail or river connection for most of the year, can be counted as important. Thus, already, with the corpses left from their rescue still being collected, Tsarina Tatiana, the First of Her Name, is striking out for

better position. A battle must be fought against a seemingly overwhelming force of Bolsheviks, just to hold on to their tiny Tobolsk, in Siberia. Yekaterinburg, rich in precious metals must be taken to fund the war, with only a dozen men available to take it. The beautiful nun and imperial aunt, Grand Duchess Elisabeth Feodorovna, and her companions must be rescued from a vile fate. Also, the lines must be laid out for the various fractious anti-Bolshevik forces to unite under the Imperial Crown. Finally, the two possible successors, Maria Alexandovna and her sister, Anastasia, must be whisked to safety in the United States and the United Kingdom, where one of them will learn love not just of a man, but of his people, his country, and their way of life. Clever spying, desperate battles, subtle diplomacy, terrorism, counter-terrorism, propaganda, and romance: the campaign to defeat the Bolsheviks and rescue Holy Russia from a dark and terrible fate continues. At the publisher's request, this title is sold without DRM (Digital Rights Management).

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